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These mounds were usually large, from three to sixteen feet in diameter. They were so numerous that they attracted my attention and I went to excavating them. I was of the opinion at first that they were burial mounds, though I knew that the present Indians of the region did not bury their dead in that manner when first met by the white man. My examination, however, caused me to form the conclusion that they are all oven mounds.

I found clamshells—a few only—in some of the mounds. Furthermore, on further investigation and observation I even found the Indians of the region baking klammias in just such mounds. I also found an Indian and his wife baking klammias (*Scilla fraseri*) bulbs in a sand mound. I have even helped eat klammias baked in that way. These finds led me to inquire into the method of preparing food by the oven process by the Indians now occupying this and adjacent regions.

I found that in the old times, on big feast occasions, the women would go out and collect great quantities of clams and other shellfish. These they would take to the feasting place. A pit was usually dug to hold the clams, and dug in size in proportion to the klammias secured. A large pile of wood was heaped up over the pit and ignited, and when it had burned down to the charcoal state, thick, wet rushes or wet boughs were placed hurriedly over the heated mass and the klammias poured in a heap over this. More wet rushes or boughs were placed over this, and a foot or more earth was placed over the entire heap, thus making a large mound.

Often, instead of a pit to hold the clams, a layer of stone was placed on the ground, and occasionally not even that was used. Klammias was prepared in the same manner as the clams, except that just before the last dirt was put on the mound quite a quantity of water was poured on the klammias to make them steam. The mounds, after being closed over with earth, were left to let the cooking process proceed for from twelve to twenty-four hours. Then the earth was removed from the top of the mound and the prepared food taken out. A mound with a pit in the top would mark the site of this bake. The winds would fill this pit with sand and earth and a round mound would be the result.

In cooking for a single family, of course, a smaller mound would be used. For the big feasts a whole wagonload of klammias would be baked at a time. The cooking of the klammias, no doubt, accounts for the inland mounds. No doubt, the Indians who occupied the region in the long-ago prepared food in the same manner as do the present aborigines.

Flood Myth of the Bois Fort Chippewas.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

Manabush is the creator god of our people (the Bois Fort Chippewas). Soon after his birth his parents were both killed by a clan of sea lions. After their death he lived with his grandmother till he became of age. He then decided to go out and avenge the death of his parents. The sea monsters who had killed them lived on an island. This was first surrounded by water for a short distance. Then for a space of about a mile and a half there was a circular band area of floating pitchlike ice, across which a canoe could not venture without certainly getting stuck in the pitch, and consequently being

captured. But notwithstanding this apparently unsurmountable difficulty, he was determined.

He told his grandmother his plans. She listened attentively to the narration, then sadly advised him not to undertake the hazardous task, though she wished to see the annihilation of the destructive sea beasts. In concluding she said: "It is no use for you to fight with the sea lions on that island. Your canoe will get stuck in the pitch. Then the beasts will come out and devour you, canoe and all." But he was the more determined. He made a large canoe and covered it with tallow so it would float and go through the pitch. After it was completed he made a strong bow and prepared plenty of arrows. He then launched his canoe and told his grandmother to go ahead of him with another canoe in a zigzag way up the channel for a little distance at the start. (This custom of having the women proceed a war party for a little way when starting on a war expedition was long afterwards followed by the Chippewas in starting on the warpath against the Sioux.) Then when everything was ready he started out on his war enterprise.

After considerable labor in paddling and pushing his canoe through and over the pitchlike ice, he landed safe on the island in the night, where he stayed till the break of day. Then at dawn he gave the war whoop and ran for the house of the chief sea monster. Upon hearing the war whoop the king beast jumped from his bed and secured his bow and arrows, and the two powerful beings started to fight accordingly as they were gifted by their superior givers. The battle was terrible. They fought continually for two days without killing each other. They then rested on their arms with the contest a draw.

But Manabush had advisers at hand. On the evening following the second day's battle, Batter, a bird of the blue jay family, accosted him and said: "You cannot kill King Sea Lion by shooting him in the body, as his heart and vital parts are not there, as in most beings." Then after a short pause he continued: "I will tell you where they are if you will promise to give me some of the meat of his dead carcass."

With open mouth and wide eyes Manabush listened to Batter's statement and advice till he had closed, then replied: "My brother, if you will tell me where King Sea Lion's heart is I will give you the meat you ask and make you king of the blue jays and all meat birds."

"In truth," spoke up Batter as he flew to a limb over Manabush so as to be heard more easily without talking loud enough to be heard by any one else, "this beast's heart is in his little toe. Aim for that the next time you go to battle with him and you will succeed."

The morning of the third day Manabush gave the war hoop again. Immediately King Sea Lion came out with his full equipment for battle. The fight was on. Manabush aimed for the little toe of his adversary. The arrow struck the mark squarely and penetrated the vital regions. King Sea Lion keeled over and died there and then. Seeing his fall, Manabush ran to him, took out his big knife and scalped him. He then sailed across the surf to where he had left his grandmother, singing his song of victory as he went, as the Indians (Chippewas) have since sung when returning from a victorious battle field.

When his grandmother heard him coming singing his song of triumph, she started out to meet him in her canoe. Meeting him, she took the scalp and

went on ahead of him to the shore. Landing, she called the village neighbors and all commenced to have the war dance around the scalp in the middle of the dance hall, as it has since been the custom of Chippewas to dance the war dance down through the ages. Thus they danced till they had completed the orgy, after which they smoked the pipe of peace.

This dance lasted four days. Then Manabush bade his grandmother goodby and started westward over the earth in quest of other "hurtful" beasts. After four days of journeying he met four wolves, one of which was a chief. These accompanied him for four days in his passing westward. As he thus journeyed with them he noticed every evening when they camped for the night they would pile sticks in a heap and King Wolf would jump over the pile four times, after which the wood would catch fire without the aid of a fire starter. By watching them he also learned the art. On they traveled. As they thus journeyed young wolves followed along behind and chased down the moose and deer and killed them as needed. Then they would dress and cook them and all would eat to their satisfaction; so all had a pleasurable time.

After journeying four days with the wolf pack he chose for his companion one of the young wolves, whom he called his nephew. Leaving the rest behind, he then proceeded on his western travels. The evening of the first day after they had parted company with the other wolves they came upon the track of a moose, which it was decided his nephew should chase on the following morning. That night Manabush had an unfavorable dream. The next morning, as a consequence of the forboding evil forshadowed in it, he cautioned his comrade to be careful. "The dream was about chasing this moose," he said: "It was a bad dream about you in this chase." After a moment's reflection he added in commanding order: "In chasing this moose you are to track, whenever you come to a little stream always cut a tree down and walk across it. Don't jump the stream. Be careful."

As per arrangement, the nephew started out on the chase, Manabush following his tracks. Soon he came to a little stream, over which he felled a tree, as he had been instructed. He then crossed it safely. After a while he came to another small stream, which he thought he would jump, as it seemed too small to take time to cut a tree down on which to cross. Furthermore, he could see the moose only just a little farther on, staggering with fatigue, and by crossing immediately he could soon overtake it. He could even taste fresh meat, he imagined, the moose being so surely his. As he jumped the stream it instantly swelled its dimensions to a raging torrent and swept him away with it. It had been caused to become a large river by the great Snake god, who lived near a sand point that projected into the lake a little way off from the outlet of the river. This snake god's home was on an island just beyond the sand point. Here he lived in company with many other snakes and other animals that lived in the water. Here they had their lodges, as did the bear family also. These snakes and beasts were the great evil enemies of our race. To this island the wolf was taken prisoner. There he was killed and skinned and his hide was used to cover the doorway of the principal lodge of the place where the greater part of the snakes went in and out in their crawlings about.

Following along behind, Manabush tracked his nephew to this second stream, now a big river, and found that his tracks ended there. At once he

knew that he had disobeyed his orders of the morning when he had told him to cut a tree across every stream he came to. He had cut one tree down and had crossed the stream safely. Now he had disobeyed orders and had tried to jump the stream, but was taken by the current, and the stream, getting larger and swifter as it passed on toward the lake, took him out with it to the residence of King Snake. There this snake and his companions had killed him and took his hide for a door cover for the snakes' passageway. Finding that the tracks ended at the stream crossing and that he had undoubtedly been swept out into the lake, Manabush started down the winding course, hoping against hope that he might find him stranded and yet alive, or might be lucky to find his body, if dead.

He had luck in obtaining desired information. As he neared the stream's mouth he saw a bird looking down into the water. He slipped slowly up to it and made a grab for its head. Unluckily, however, he just missed his hold and ruffled up the feathers on the back of its head and neck. The bird was Kingfisher. The top bunch of feathers on his head as a pompadour Manabush made by this stroke, by grabbing him by the head and slipping his hold. Escaping, the bird flew away a short distance and lit. Then looking back and seeing Manabush, he said: "I would have told you where your nephew has gone had you not grabbed me as you did." Manabush, however, was equal to the occasion, for he knew the weak points in the make-up of the lives of all living things. So he said to Kingfisher: "Come over and tell me and I will make you a pretty bird." In consequence of this promise he flew near and told him that his nephew had been killed by King Snake, who lived near the sand point. He told him further that the snakes and bears and other water beasts come out on the sand point to sun themselves about noon each nice day, and the King Snake would be the last to come on shore. Manabush thanked him for the information, and then "fixed him up" and made him a pretty bird by rubbing his breast with white clay and painting his back blue.

Having completed his talking with Kingfisher, he started for the sand point mentioned, after he had made a strong bow and had prepared bulrush arrows, pointing them with bulrush tops. When he got near the sand beach he said to himself, "I will be a tree stub," and on reaching the place he turned into a stub of a poplar tree. Then after a while, as the sun ascended the heavens, the snakes came out to sun themselves on the sand as they were wont to do. The white bears came last, followed by King Snake. The others had noticed nothing, but King Snake at once noticed the stub.

"What it it?" he asked. On scanning it further he exclaimed: "I believe that is Manabush standing there!" He then turned to one of the chief snakes and said: "Go to yonder stub. Climb it; then coil around it and squeeze it hard.

This snake chief did as he was bidden. He coiled himself around the stub and squeezed it, but Manabush never moved. After this snake had tried his crushing powers for a considerable time he gave it up and went back to where King Snake was, saying: "That can't be Manabush."

King Snake, however, was not satisfied. He turned to a white bear and commanded him also to examine the supposed stub, saying: "You go and climb on that stub to its very top. Then slide down so as to scratch it as you descend."

The bear did as he was told. Manabush nearly yelled, the pain of the scratching was so great, but he never moved. Going back to his master, the bear then said: "That can't be Manabush." Being satisfied, King Snake then immediately came on shore and stretched himself on the sand in the sun.

After all the reptiles were fast asleep Manabush turned to be a man again. He then took out his bow and arrows and went near King Snake and shot him in his body, but without injuring him in the least. He then remembered what Kingfisher had told him—that to injure King Snake he must shoot his shadow. So with a second shot he aimed at that beast's shadow, and instantly that reptile stretched out and gasped in awful pain. Seeing this, Manabush started to run back to get a few logs together to make a raft, for Kingfisher had told him that if he wounded King Snake he would flood the world to the top of the trees in revenge. Then the water would go down again. But if he killed him, in his dying struggles he would destroy the whole world in a mighty flood. The water had already begun to rise. So he got on the little raft he had succeeded in making and floated about as he watched the water until the trees all disappeared. Then the water went down again.

After it had got dry on the earth he went back to tell Chief Wolf what had happened. After narrating this to the wolf tribe he went back to the lake where he had had the encounter with King Snake. He knew by the world's not being destroyed utterly that the snake had only been wounded. Consequently he had it in his mind to make sure of his killing him, be the consequences what they would.

As he was walking along the shore of the lake he heard something rattling. Looking ahead, he saw a large, froglike old lady of the bad witch type, jumping along. She had a rattle which she used in doctoring. She also had a pack of basswood on her back.

"Hello, grandma," he shouted to her. "Where are you going?"

"I am going to King Snake's house to doctor him," answered the frog-lady.

"Why, what is the matter with King Snake, grandma?"

"One great god, Manabush, shot King Snake for revenge."

"Grandma, teach me your medicine," broke in Manabush. "I will pay you."

Tempted with the promised pay, the old medicine frog-lady told him all about her doctoring and medicine songs. Then after he had learned all she could impart to him, he killed her, and skinning her, put the skin on himself. He then took the rattle and the pack of basswood bark and started for the village where King Snake lived. On the way he stopped where the old frog-lady lived. There he made himself much at home and waited an invitation to doctor, which soon came.

That every evening a messenger came to him saying, "Grandma, you are again requested to come and doctor King Snake."

"All right," answered Manabush. Then imitating the old frog-lady, he started to finish his killing of King Snake. Moreover, realizing the dire results that would follow, he got a lot of trees together for a raft as he journeyed to the snake's house. Getting everything in readiness, he entered the reptile's yard. As he neared the door he noticed his nephew's skin hanging as a curtain to the doorway. The sight of it made him feel so bad that he almost cried. He entered the house, they, of course, supposing him to

be the old medicine frog-lady. They had him enter the room where King Snake lay very sick. On entering he took his rattles and started to sing the medicine songs he had learned from the aged frog-lady. As he sung he crawled nearer and nearer King Snake's side. As he did so he saw that the arrow he had shot at the previous time was still imbedded in the flesh with broken end still sticking out. He waited. At the opportune moment he pushed the arrow completely in and instantly killed King Snake. He then immediately fled from the house, singing to cover his tracks and to prevent suspicion.

He knew the consequence of his act and made with all speed for his raft. And none too soon, for while he was still running the water reached knee deep in depth. The raft began to float away just as he got on it. Soon then the world was submerged. In this catastrophe the animals commenced to swim around trying to get somewhere where they would be safe from the raging waters. Some succeeded in getting onto the raft; others hung to it. For three days they were floating as if it were in the middle of the great ocean. There was no land to be seen anywhere. The whole land surface of the earth had been swallowed up.

Manabush had forgotten to get a handful of dirt from mother earth before getting aboard his raft; he had no "starter" to commence another earth with. So on the morning of the fourth day of the tempestuous waters he called a council, saying: "We must do something. We cannot stay here on this raft for all time. We must get some dirt."

In accordance with the decision of the council, Manabush chose Beaver, Otter, Loon and Muskrat as divers to try their hands in getting some earth from the bottom of the deep to start land again. Beaver went down first, but died before he reached the bottom of the waters. Otter dove likewise, but died and floated lifeless over the top of the water. Then Loon went down and down, but returned without anything. He had seen the bottom of the surging waters, but had lost his life just as he was nearing the green, carpeted land and trees. When he had floated near the raft dead on his return, Manabush seized him. He then brought him back to life by blowing his breath in his face. Muskrat then started his diving. For four days nothing was seen of him. Then he floated again on the water near the raft, dead and all doubled up. Manabush pulled him aboard the raft and blowed life into him again. Then he went to examining him to see what he had found. In his hands (front paws) he found a little dirt and sand, also some in his feet and mouth. A leaf and some seed were also found. Having obtained the coveted gifts of earth, he dried them in his hands and caused them to increase till he had a handful. The act of re-creation of the world was then at hand.

Being all ready for the work before him, Manabush held his filled hand of dirt, sand and seed up on a level with his face, with palm up. At once he began to blow his breath strongly over the lump, and blew particles off it around the raft. In this way he formed an island. Immediately then the animals left the raft and began to roam over the land surface; but he kept on blowing the particles from his hand out farther and farther, thus extending the land area. He kept up this blowing till the "land could be seen out of sight." He then sent a raven to fly around the land to see how large it was. This bird was gone two days, then returned. So Manabush said: "That's too

small." He then blowed more and more and more. He then sent a dove to see how large the land surface had grown. This bird found it so large that it never came back. So Manabush was satisfied that the world (land) was big enough. He then threw down the chunks of substance he still had in his hands, and these are the mountains of the world. He then replanted the earth with mosses, trees, herbs and grasses, after which he departed for his home.

He now lives in the home of the Dawn and is the great king of all spirits.

Hunting and Fishing of Various Tribes of Indians.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

In our day many of the old-time methods of trapping and fishing of the American aborigines have been forgotten. In the writer's twenty-two years living among the Indians he has picked up a few notes on the subject which he believes will be of interest to the public. Some of these he here adds as follows:

BRUSH FENCING FOR ANTELOPE BY THE GOSHUTE INDIANS OF UTAH.

In the picturesque valley of Deep creek, Utah, surrounded by the Deep Creek range of mountains, seventy miles south of Wendover on the Western Pacific railway, live the Shoshoni-Goship (Goshute) Indians. Here they also lived when the white man came. When discovered they lived principally on wild game, which they shot or trapped, or shot or speared after trapping. In our day but little can be obtained of their method of securing game. This is principally about their method of entrapping antelope.

At several places on the bench land rows of decayed brush are noticeable in their country, some of them miles in length. The writer thought at first that they were probably fences to keep sheep in bounds, but their very old appearance seemed to be against that theory. Upon asking the Indians about them they stated they were "antelope fences." They said they were built in chute shape on a large scale, with an opening now and then. They also said that although the antelope could jump, he would not attempt to go over this fence, but would follow it until he came to an opening through which he would pass to the other side. Then he would be killed by Indians lying in concealment near the opening.

HUNTING AND FISHING OF THE BOIS FORT INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The Bois Fort Indians, known as Sugwaundugahwinninewug (men of the dense-wooded forest) live in the coniferous forest about 140 miles northwest of Duluth, Minn., and 38 miles south of Fort Frances, Ontario. They number about 700, part of whom live on their reservation of 107,519.43 acres, surrounding a beautiful sheet of water known as Nett lake.

The land of the reservation is very variable in condition of soil and possible fertility. One-half of it is swamp and is known to the Indians as "muskeg" land. The nonswamp eastern part is composed of rock ridges of Couchiching rocks, flanked with clay land covered with pine and hardwood forest trees. The western part, which is not covered with swamp, is a sand region. Nett lake and its tributary streams occupy the east central part of the reservation